

APHIS – Plant Protection and Quarantine
 California Department of Food and Agriculture
Weekly Situation Report: Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM)
May 21, 2009

Detection Trapping Pest Results (Adult LBAM):

Source: Ryan Momberger - Data Manager

Report Date: 5/21/2009		Positive Totals by Year/YTD							
County	2007	2008	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May*	YTD	Total
Alameda	46	1528	430	796	1969	2343	961	6499	8073
Contra Costa	16	1283	184	248	1101	405	125	2063	3362
Los Angeles									1
Marin	62	927	46	153	707	963	531	2400	3389
Monterey	574	5163	271	337	408	771	176	1963	7700
Napa	0	13	2	10	10	9	12	43	56
San Benito	0	9	0	1	3	0	1	5	14
San Francisco	3959	16001	2853	3969	6403	719	2	13946	33906
San Luis Obispo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
San Mateo	73	1862	536	416	142	146	96	1336	3271
Santa Barbara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Clara	12	128	9	11	29	43	11	103	243
Santa Cruz	6911	15439	1388	1990	3306	2841	1043	10568	32918
Solano	7	28	2	4	1	12	6	25	60
Sonoma	0	21	0	2	3	8	20	33	54
Ventura	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Yolo	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2
Project Totals	11661	42402	5721	7938	14083	8260	2985	38974	93051
* Not all monthly totals have come in.									

- Survey**

- Survey teams continue to implement a rigorous detection and delimiting survey for the light brown apple moth (LBAM), *Epiphyas postvittana*, in **18** counties.
- A total of **23,359** pheromone-baited traps are placed in and around retail and production nurseries, at ports of entry, and in the open environment and are being inspected bi-weekly.
- Visual inspections of all nurseries located within 1.5 miles from any traps with confirmed LBAM are conducted for the presence of any life stages.

- **Identification and Diagnostics**

- A total of 93,051 moths have been confirmed to date as LBAM (2007-09): 11661 in 2007 and 42,402 in 2008.
- LBAM immature life stages, including larvae and pupae have been found in a total of 98 nurseries, cut flower or greenery farms in Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma counties. Infested nurseries have the option to treat and be re-inspected as part of the regulatory requirements.

Operational Update:

- **Technical Working Group (TWG)**

- The TWG plans to meet the week of June 20-24, 2009 to review program information and provide technical recommendations in support of the program.

- **Program Resources**

- A total of 181 personnel are on-site (138 CDFA, and 43 APHIS) assuming various roles within the emergency program structure.

- **Regulatory Actions**

- CDFA, APHIS, and County personnel continue to conduct inspections and certification of host commodities in the quarantine areas as required by State LBAM regulations and by the Federal Quarantine Order.
- To date, a total of 1,991 compliance agreements have been issued to 3,723 sites located within the quarantine area requiring regular inspections of all nursery stock and other host materials.

- **Treatment**

- Nurseries with host plants that are confirmed as infested with LBAM larvae or pupae have the option of treating or destroying infested plants before shipping outside the quarantine area.
- 2009 treatment plans –
 - Twist-ties are being used to eradicate LBAM infestations in outlying areas.
 - Preparations continue for the Sterile Insect Technology (SIT) demonstration project. The goal of the demonstration project is to develop, adapt and validate mass-rearing, irradiation, handling, release, and evaluation technologies to lay the groundwork for future implementation of an operational SIT program for the Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM).

- **Environmental Assessment and Monitoring**

- APHIS is in the process of conducting an Environmental Assessment in support of the LBAM Sterile Insect Technology (SIT) pilot releases scheduled to be implemented this summer.

Trade Update:

- CFIA has agreed to remove the phytosanitary certificate requirement for citrus, to be effective August 18, 2008.
- On March 24, 2008, Mexico verified phytosanitary compliance measures required for importation of LBAM host products originating from California and Hawaii, including LBAM regulated areas. Compliance measures include a monitoring system, integrated pest management, products sent in closed containers and sealed at origin.
- On January 25, 2008 the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) posted the 3rd revision to D-07-03 - Plant Protection (Phytosanitary) Import Requirements to Prevent the Entry of Epiphyas postvittana (Walker) (light brown apple moth). The directive outlines requirements for the importation of host commodities into Canada.
- China and South Korea have made inquiries about the LBAM program.
- Chile has imposed restrictions because of LBAM. An additional AD is required for all LBAM host material declaring that it did not come from a quarantine area.

Communication and Outreach:

- The Joint Information Center (JIC) continues to provide information and field questions regarding LBAM program plans in California.

Background:

- On February 6, 2007, a private citizen near Berkeley in Alameda County, California, reported that two suspect moths had been captured in a blacklight trap on his property.
- In response, pheromone-baited traps were placed on March 1, 2007, in Alameda and Contra Costa counties. Trap inspections began March 7, 2007.
- On March 16, 2007, the ARS Systematic Entomology Laboratory (SEL) in Washington, DC, confirmed through morphological testing that the two samples submitted were, in fact, LBAM.
- CDFA established on April 20, 2007 a LBAM quarantine of at least 182 square miles in Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Marin and Santa Clara counties. The quarantine is expected to expand to include Monterey, Santa Cruz and San Mateo counties.
- APHIS issued a LBAM Federal Quarantine Order on May 2, 2007, requiring inspection and certification of all nursery stock and host commodities from eight

counties in California, including Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Monterey, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz counties.

- A Technical Working Group (TWG) consisting of subject matter experts from Australia, New Zealand, and the United States was established to provide APHIS and CDFA technical recommendations. The TWG toured the infested region on May 16 and concluded with a two-day meeting on May 17-18 in San Jose, California. Recommendations designed to provide short and long-term plans to contain, control, and eradicate LBAM in California were forwarded to APHIS and CDFA.
- The light brown apple moth (LBAM), *Epiphyas postvittana*, is a native pest of [Australia](#) and is now widely distributed in New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Ireland, and New Caledonia. Although it was reported in Hawaii in the late 1800s, the LBAM find in California is the first on the US mainland.
- LBAM has a host range in excess of 120 plant genera in over 50 families, including nursery stock, cut flowers, fruits, and vegetables.
- LBAM could cause an estimated \$160 to \$640 million annually in crop damage and control costs if it spreads to agricultural production area in the 11 affected counties and up to \$2.4 billion in California.

